

# REPORT

## OF

# NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 27th October 1883.

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### LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
1	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong ...	653	
2	"Purva Pratidhwani" ... ..	Ditto ...	474	
3	"Tripurá Vártāvaha" ... ..	Comillah ...	.....	
4	"Prem Pracháriní" ... ..	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
5	"Alok" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká" ... ..	Ditto ...	700	
7	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto ...	150	
8	"Bangabási" ... ..	Ditto ...	8,500	
9	"Bártábaha" ... ..	Pubna ...	.....	
10	"Bhárat Bandhu" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	
11	"Bhárat Hitaishí" ... ..	Burrisal ...	450	
12	"Bhárat Mihir" ... ..	Mymensingh ...	713	
13	"Bardwán Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan ...	282	
14	"Cháruvartá" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	
15	"Dacca Prakásh" ... ..	Dacca ...	526	
16	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly ...	745	
17	"Grámvartá Prakáshiká" ... ..	Comercolly ...	267	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI—concluded.					
Weekly.					
18	"Halisahar Prakāshikā" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	11th & 18th October 1883.	
19	"Hindu Ranjikā" ... ..	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200		
20	"Jātiya Suhrid" ... ..	Calcutta	700		
21	"Medini" ... ..	Midnapore	.....		
22	"Murshidābād Patrikā" ... ..	Berhampore	418		
23	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto	.....		
24	"Navavibhākar" ... ..	Calcutta	850		22nd ditto.
25	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet	421		
26	"Prajā Bandhu" ... ..	Chandernagore	287		23rd ditto.
27	"Pratikār" ... ..	Berhampore	275		
28	"Rajshahye Samvād" ... ..	Beauleah	.....	22nd ditto. 20th ditto. 22nd ditto. 25th ditto.	
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh" ... ..	Kakinia, Rungpore	220		
30	"Sādharani" ... ..	Chinsurah	500		
31	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta	500		
32	"Samaya" ... ..	Ditto	.....		
33	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto	.....		
34	"Sāraswat Patra" ... ..	Dacca	.....		
35	"Som Prakāsh" ... ..	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	.....		
36	"Sulabha Samāchar" ... ..	Calcutta	3,000		
37	"Surabhi" ... ..	Deoghur	.....		
38	"Shakti" ... ..	Calcutta	.....		
Daily.					
39	"Samvād Prabhākar" ... ..	Calcutta	250	22nd to 24th ditto.	
40	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto	300	20th to 26th ditto.	
41	"Samachār Chandrikā" ... ..	Ditto	625	22nd to 26th ditto.	
42	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Ditto	500	22nd to 26th ditto. 23rd, 24th, & 25th ditto.	
43	"Prabhāti" ... ..	Ditto	500		
44	"Dainik Vartā" ... ..	Hooghly	.....		
ENGLISH AND URDU.					
Weekly.					
45	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Calcutta	365	20th ditto.	
HINDI.					
Weekly.					
46	"Bhārat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta	1,500	4th and 18th ditto.	
47	"Sār Sudhānidhi" ... ..	Ditto	500	6th ditto.	
48	"Uchit Baktā" ... ..	Ditto	.....		
PERSIAN.					
Weekly.					
49	"Jām-Jahān-numā" ... ..	Calcutta	250	19th ditto.	
URDU.					
Weekly.					
50	"Amir-ul-Akhbār" ... ..	Calcutta	.....	1st, 8th, and 15th ditto. 24th ditto.	
51	"Akhhari Darrussaltanat" ... ..	Ditto	.....		
ASSAMESE.					
Monthly.					
52	"Assam Vilāsinī" ... ..	Sibsagar	.....		
URIYA.					
Weekly.					
53	"Utkal Dīpikā" ... ..	Cuttack	188		
54	"Utkal Darpan" ... ..	Balasore	200		
55	"Balasore Samvad Vāhika" ... ..	Ditto	92		
56	"Purusottam Patrikā" ... ..	Poores	330		
HINDI.					
Monthly.					
57	"Kshatriya Patrikā" ... ..	Patna	400		



## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

THE *Medini*, of the 11th October, ascribes the occurrence of the indigo disturbances to the attempt of Messrs. Watson and Company to cultivate indigo on

MEDINI,  
Oct. 11th, 1883.

Indigo ryots at Silda.

zemindari khas land in the Midnapore district. During the continuance of the company's lease the ryots were compelled to cultivate it at a great loss to themselves. They often complained to the Magistrate that the planters never paid them fair price, and that the indigo cultivation was not remunerative. Before the expiry of the lease the zemindar, Baboo Gangaram Dutta, to whom the ryots complained of their hardships, took out the lease of all the pounds in the place, and when animals were wrongly brought to the pound by the planters he released them. At the determination of their lease the company wanted to renew it, but the zemindar refused their prayer, though, if he had granted it, he could have made a large profit by it. Failing to induce Baboo Gangaram to lease out his zemindari to them, Messrs. Watson and Company took on lease a one-eighth share of it from one of his coparceners. The company have indeed lost much of their rights in the land, but the indigo oppressions have not ceased. Several suits have been filed both in the civil and criminal courts. In his deposition before the Magistrate the brother of the zemindar said that all these law suits were due to the cultivation of indigo on zemindari khas lands, and he promised to keep quiet if no attempt was made to force such cultivation on his ryots. The Magistrate was glad at the firmness and frankness shewn by the gentleman, and has given notice to both parties not to cultivate indigo on khas land until their rights are determined by a court of competent jurisdiction.

2. The same paper, of the 18th October, complains that the Postmaster-General has not made any enquiry in the matter of the petition of the peons

Baboo Mohim Chundra Gupta, Postmaster of Midnapore.

of the Midnapore Post Office against their Postmaster Baboo Mohim Chundra Gupta; that, on the contrary, he has transferred the complainants to different places. The charges brought against the Postmaster were of a very serious nature. They were 1st, that if any peon asked for one or two days' leave of absence he was forced to take a month's leave without pay; 2nd, that the amount of fines was always deducted from their pay, but that they were forced to give receipt for full pay in the acquittance roll; 3rd, that his brother was the head peon, that this man was once sent to Calcutta and to Barisal, and was absent for days together, yet not a pice from his pay was deducted; 4th, that on another occasion the brother of the Postmaster was sent to Calcutta, but no officiating arrangement was made. There were altogether 18 petitions—some bearing signatures, and others anonymous—against the Postmaster sent to the Postmaster-General. The action of the Postmaster-General will certainly lower the credit of the Postal Department, which stands very high at the present moment. People send valuable articles through the postal agency with a sense of perfect security, but unless the subordinate officers are kept in check, the department will lose much of its credit. The Postmaster should not have been allowed to escape with an explanation. The Postmaster-General should have come personally to investigate the matter instead of deputing the Superintendent of the Division, who is a friend of the Postmaster, for this work.

MEDINI,  
Oct. 18th, 1883.

3. The *Prabhāti*, of the 20th October is glad that the German Cholera Commission, after finishing their labours in Egypt, are coming to India. The

Cholera in India.

Government of India should afford them every facility for the prosecution of their enquiries. The writer recommends the formation of an Indian Cholera Commission, consisting of experienced doctors of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to help the German Commission in their work. He is sanguine that the real cause of this terrible malady will this time be discovered.

PRABHATI,  
Oct. 20th, 1883.



PRABHATI,  
Oct. 20th, 1883.

4. The same paper regrets to note that the excise revenue has gone on increasing ever since the outstill system was introduced in 1880-81. Last year the income from outstills showed an increase of Rs. 1,18,000. Still the authorities will not admit that the outstill system is the cause of increased drunkenness in the country. The Revenue Board, on the contrary, has spared no pains to prove the contrary; but unable to explain the increase of income, the Board has had recourse to the old argument of the prosperity of the people. It is a matter of gratification that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has not fully accepted their views. He has, in a round-about manner, expressed his willingness to abolish the system. He intends to appoint a commission for this purpose. People will be very grateful to His Honor if he can abolish this system.

SAMBAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
Oct. 20th, 1883.

5. The *Sambad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 20th October, says that Englishmen regard natives as their inferiors, and think that even education and culture cannot make natives their equals. They think that they are the conquerors and that natives are the conquered. They cannot bear the idea that natives should be placed on an equal rank with them. Pride is the national trait of an Englishman. The educated natives, on the other hand, are conscious of their own merits. They see that they do not get appointments according to their merit. This is a very painful state of things. How to remedy it is the question. The writer suggests that if natives by physical exercises can become strong and hardy and can return blow for blow like Englishmen, the latter will learn to respect them, and will not grudge them high appointments.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,  
Oct. 20th, 1883.

6. In a letter to the *Sulabha Samachar*, of the 20th October, purporting to have been written by certain poor inhabitants of Nowkhoa, the writers direct the attention of Government to the wretched condition of the road which runs between Ramshahat Post Office and the ghat on the Jaldháká river in the Julpigoree district. The road has become quite impassable.

SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 22nd 1883.

7. The *Samachar Chandrika*, of the 22nd October, is able to predict from its personal experience that a famine is inevitable this year in Bengal. The early cessation of rains has done very great damage to the crops. The price of rice has already risen to the extent of eight annas per maund in the Calcutta market. The writer warns the Government to take proper precaution from this time.

PRABHATI  
Oct. 22nd 1883.

8. The *Prabháti*, of the 22nd October, apprehends from the state of the weather that at the end of October and the beginning of November cholera will break out in Calcutta. Already a few cases have occurred here and there. The authorities should take proper measures to prevent the spread of the disease. In a month Calcutta will be crowded by visitors coming from various countries of the globe. The writer recommends that proper sanitary measures be adopted from this time. Strict supervision should be exercised on the mehters, who often neglect their work. The writer lays particular stress on the prohibition of the import of putrid fish from Kooshtea.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Oct. 22nd, 1883.

9. The *Som Prakash*, of the 22nd October, complains that the Government of India is a despotism. The Press and the Public Associations indeed exercise some influence, but it is very feeble. The rulers of India act just as they please, and care very little for what the public may say about them and their measures. There are only two redeeming features: first, that if the highest officer be a just and honest man he can do some good, even though his



actions are hampered by subordinate officers, who are always selfish and covet power; second, that these rulers do not consider themselves infallible. They are open to conviction, and ready to reverse their own acts when convinced of their injustice. This latter feature of the English character encourages the writer to suggest a new plan for the nomination of statutory civilians. He considers the present plan to be defective. The nomination should be made, not in consideration of high family connections, but in consideration of the personal merit of the candidate. If the statutory civilians are not for show but for real administrative work, they should be chosen from amongst the best graduates of the Universities, after requiring them to pass as severe a test as is laid down for the Indian Civil Service examination held in England. Graduates after passing this test should be trained for three years in their work, and then appointed to fulfil the high offices for which they were chosen, those that prove inefficient being removed at once without meeting with any favour. Favour is often shown to English competition-wallahs at the sacrifice of the interests of the public. The writer wants for his countrymen fair field and no favour. A passed candidate is not necessarily a good administrative officer. If he is not so, he should at once be removed. There are some who think that two years' residence in England is absolutely necessary for one who wants to enter the covenanted civil service in order to enable him to learn English manners and the English mode of life. This the writer thinks is perfectly unnecessary. If young Englishmen recently imported from England can try the natives of India, Persia, and other Asiatic countries, an Indian youth who has got so good a training as is proposed by the writer will also be perfectly competent to exercise jurisdiction over Anglo-Indians when the Ilbert Bill becomes law. It is no matter to a Judge whether the accused goes to church or worships idols. But if Government wants to shew up the administrative inefficiency of the natives, it cannot do better than continue the present plan of giving high appointments to the scions of rich and noble families.

10. The same paper regrets that there should be so much noise about this indecent case of *Pigot versus Hastie*.

*Pigot versus Hastie.*

It has no political importance, and but very little social importance. Both the plaintiff and the defendant have acted foolishly in going on with the case. The English are agitating everywhere against the Ilbert Bill. They are vilifying the natives as being prone to get up false cases, and native ladies as unchaste. But the case of *Pigot versus Hastie* tells a very different story. It proves unmistakeably that Englishmen and Englishwomen also possess these qualities in an eminent degree. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, one cannot help coming to the conclusion that either Miss Pigot is unchaste or that Mr. Hastie got up a false case. The writer does not like to say anything about the judgment, for the Judge has done as he thought proper. All that the writer is prepared to say is that Mr. Justice Norris entertained more doubts regarding the purity of the character of the parties than the writer still entertains. The writer accuses his contemporaries of the native Press of want of independent judgment. They blame Mr. Norris because they are prejudiced against him, and also because they blindly follow their Anglo-Indian contemporaries.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Oct. 22nd, 1883.

11. The same paper learns with delight that Government has not

SOM PRAKASH.

The Indian coolies in Queens-  
land.

given its assent to the proposal to import Indian coolies to Queensland for the cultivation of sugarcane. The increase of poverty in India makes it indeed desirable that poor people should emigrate to distant lands, and Government also is anxious to facilitate the work of emigration. But the sufferings of these poor people who are driven by famine to distant lands defy all description. Their sufferings are never made public, but the little



that oozes out from private sources is quite heart-rending. The colonies where these people go are inhabited by men who can well bear comparison with Neroes and Sirajuddowlas.

The history of the proposed emigration to Queensland is as follows:-- The agricultural industry of Queensland is in a thriving condition. White men finding no livelihood at home have gone there. But Queensland is a hot country, and they find the fatigue of agricultural work too much for their constitution, so it is found necessary to import Indian coolies. But if the Indian coolies went there, they were sure to drive the white men from all lucrative agricultural work. It was therefore proposed that they should be imported for the cultivation of sugarcane only, and not allowed to raise any other crop. It would have been very hard upon the coolies if the proposal had been accepted: many might not have the aptitude for the cultivation of sugarcane; many might have fallen ill or otherwise incapacitated for work; but the inexorable planter would have said "either cultivate sugarcane or go away." At the expiration of the term of contract, and during the period contracted for, there would have been no end to these poor people's sufferings. Work would have been exacted from them with a rod of iron. Government has done well in not acceding to these proposals. But the writer regrets to see that Government allows the emigrants to the labour districts to be so greatly maltreated, and thus silently sees a very large number of human beings for whose welfare it is responsible oppressed to death by the tea, coffee, and indigo planters in India.

SOM PRASAD,  
Oct. 22nd, 1883.

The system of government in India.

12. The same paper contains a poem on the system of government in India addressed to England, of which the following is the substance:—

England is a noble country. No slavery can exist in the atmosphere of England. It favours no wrong-doing. It distributes impartial justice to all. It pays munificently from its own coffers to make other people happy. It spares neither pains nor purse for the good of others. Its successful efforts for the abolition of slavery are beyond all praise. England seems to be devoted to the good of the whole human race. Upon India, and India alone, England looks with different eyes. Equality and impartiality is not for India. Here everything is different. Here the strong oppress the weak. There is no equality even in the eye of the law. The system of Government is simply baneful. Why should the poor native of India suffer all this? Is not his life, life? It is a standing blot on the good name of England, which England would do well to efface. Does England want to teach India that might is the only right? Why does it change its traditional character of doing good? This does not certainly become noble England. It should at once change its policy and make India a blessed and happy country.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
Oct. 22nd, 1883.

13. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 22nd October, contains an article headed the "proposal to separate India from England," from which we extract the following observations:—"Thanks to Mr. Ilbert, we have understood the English disposition just as we have found proof of the insanity of many Englishmen. We have witnessed the perseverance and combined efforts of the English nation just as we have witnessed their demented condition. Those fit representatives of mad Anglo-Indians, the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer*, finding they have no hope of success in the agitation over the Ilbert Bill, have now come forward with the proposal that India should be permanently separated from England. These persons would make India a second Australia. What they desire is that when India ceases to have any connection with the Queen and Parliament they may become all in



all in this country, and exercise absolute sovereignty over the two hundred and fifty millions of natives of India. It is not always that the ravings and doings of a maniac can be safely laughed at; there are times and places when and where they become really dangerous. The proposal which is now being made by the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* is also one which is fraught with danger." The writer remarks that Anglo-Indians are somewhat depressed at the thought that the Ilbert Bill is sure to be passed into law in some shape or other, and that consequently their aggressiveness has somewhat subsided; but this proposal will incite them to greater opposition. The proposal to separate India from England, if carried out, will be the greatest misfortune to this country. The liberal administrative policy which is the life of India, and the cause of her progress, can be expected only from the Queen and Parliament, and not from Anglo-Indians, a class of men whose business it is to suck dry the life-blood of the people of India. The idea that the indigo and tea planters will rule India is one which sends a thrill of horror through the heart. India will be simply ruined if her government passes into the hands of Anglo-Indians. The people prefer being governed by men like Gladstone, Hartington, and Cross, even if these be perfectly ignorant of the condition of India. It is true their ignorance occasionally produces injurious consequences, but these are counterbalanced by the fact that they can and do hold in check the Anglo-Indian Aurungzeb and Serajuddowla. It does not require much knowledge of India to indicate the measures connected with the government of this country, which should be dealt with according to the dictates of a liberal policy. It does not, for instance, require much knowledge to understand that the cost of the Indian administration and the civil and the military charges ought to be reduced; that natives should be gradually granted an increased share in the administration of this country; and that the rigour of the criminal law ought to be mitigated. The people of India desire the continuance of the liberal administration. The editor concludes by asking Government to check the seditious spirit of Anglo-Indians.

14. We extract the following observations from an article in the same

Excise operations in 1882-83.

paper on the Government Resolution on the last Excise Report:—That with the in-

creased experience of Mr. Thompson there should be increased prosperity of the outstill system is indeed a matter of gratification! The people have been disappointed in the expectation they had cherished that Mr. Thompson would check the increase of intemperance caused by the outstill system. His Honor shares the views of his predecessor on this subject, and has set himself to defend the outstill system. Nobody can deny that the consumption of liquor is increasing, but everybody says that this result is due to the increased prosperity of the people. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with local officers in this view. Is not this a matter of gratification? The country may be deluged with liquor, but that matters little. That the people are growing wealthier affords matter for rejoicing. What puzzles one to understand is that if the country is growing wealthy so fast, why is not Government increasing the taxation with equal speed? Unfortunately the people have no faith in these assurances. The arguments adduced by Mr. Thompson to show that increased consumption of liquor is not due to the introduction of the outstill system are misleading and far from sound. Mr. Thompson has become an out-and-out disciple of Sir Ashley Eden; his excise resolution is but a reprint of the excise resolution of his predecessor.

15. The same paper refers approvingly to Sir A. Hobhouse's recent

Sir A. Hobhouse on the Ilbert Bill.

paper in the *Fortnightly Review* on the Ilbert Bill, and condemns the action of the *English-*

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
Oct. 22nd, 1883.

NAVAVIBHAKAR



man and other opponents of Lord Ripon's policy in seeking to mislead the English public regarding its true character. The editor exhorts these opponents to respect truth and justice.

SURABHI,  
Oct. 22nd, 1883.

16. We take the following from the *Surabhi* of the 22nd October :—  
Is there no means of checking the *zulum* of magisterial officers in the mofussil? When a few days ago the Lieutenant-Governor visited Maldah, the Magistrate, Mr. Porch, issued a circular to all wealthy men of the locality stating that money was required for the purpose of according a fitting reception to His Honor. The Magistrate then proceeded to order them to pay subscriptions varying in amount. This was intolerable *zulum* and extortion.

17. The same paper remarks that Baboo Surendro Nath Banerjee had to suffer two months' imprisonment for having passed a few strictures upon Mr. Justice Norris; but though Anglo-Indian papers are now using very strong language towards that Judge in reference to the Hastie case, no notice is being taken of the conduct of these journals.

SURABHI.

Mr. Norris and Anglo-Indian papers.

SURABHI.

18. The same paper wonders that the Government of India is not taking any notice of the seditious writings of the *Englishman* and the *Pioneer* regarding the proposal to separate India from England.

Anglo-Indian journals on the separation of India from England.

SANGBAD PURNA  
CHANDRODAYA,  
Oct. 22nd, 1883.

19. The *Sambad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 22nd October, remarks that the original intention of admitting the natives to the Civil Service of India was carried out for a time without partiality. But the success of the first batch of young men from India roused the latent ill-feeling of Englishmen, and the limit of age was lowered to 19 years. This has made the admission into the service impossible for an Indian youth. In fact only one young man has since then been admitted. The Government of Mr. Gladstone really intends to do good to the natives of India. If he is willing to reduce Indian expenditure, he should raise the limit of age of the candidates from 19 to 21 years. This will be granting a real boon to the country.

The limit of age for the Indian Civil Service candidates.

DAINIKBARTA,  
Sept. 23rd, 1883.

20. The editor of the *Dainikbarta*, of the 23rd October, in concluding an article on the Ilbert Bill, says that he is partial to the Ilbert Bill, not because if it is passed a few natives of India will have the power to try Europeans, but because by showing that the English are pursuing a policy of equality, and that they regard the natives as brethren, it will strengthen the foundations of loyalty in the hearts of the natives of India.

The Ilbert Bill.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
Oct. 23rd, 1883.

21. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 23rd October, says that the modifications proposed in the Ilbert Bill have not yet been announced by Government. But from what the opponents of the Bill assert, it is clear that the competition-wallahs alone will have criminal jurisdiction over Europeans when they become District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. If Lord Ripon thinks that in the present state of the political agitation these modifications are necessary, the natives will thankfully accept the favour, small though it be, inasmuch as the principle of the Bill will yet remain intact. But if the other modification talked of by the opponents of the Bill, namely, that a native civilian shall transfer the case of a European British subject to the file of a European Magistrate whenever such transfer is asked for, be introduced, the fundamental principle of the Bill will be abandoned. Even now any Deputy Magistrate can try an Englishman if the latter waives his birthright. With this latter modification the Bill will be of no use. It will in that case be more politic to abandon the measure. The writer does not believe that Lord Ripon will allow such

Modification of the Ilbert Bill.



modifications to be introduced. If their introduction is found necessary, let the Bill be abandoned. Englishmen will be glad, and the 250 millions of natives will know that when with the best intentions Lord Ripon could not redeem the pledges of the Queen, those pledges will ever remain unredeemed.

22. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 23rd October, attributes the highhandedness of the competition-wallahs to their defective training. They are trained under

Competition-wallahs.

a system under which they have to learn by heart a large number of books. But book knowledge gives no administrative ability. The civilians of former days used to receive their training for three years before they received any appointment. The writer hopes that Lord Ripon will make some arrangement by which the civilians can serve an apprenticeship of three years before they are made Magistrates.

SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 23rd, 1883.

23. The *Sambad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 24th October, remarks that within a short reign of three years Lord Ripon has won the heart of every one in India.

The popularity of Lord Ripon.

He seems to be devoted to the work of doing good to the poor subjects of Her Majesty the Empress of India. It is certain that there has not been a single ruler of India after the great Akbar who deserved so much gratitude of the people.

SAMVAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
Oct. 24th, 1883.

24. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 24th October, says that nothing increases so rapidly as the excise revenue of Government. In the last four years it has

The excise revenue.

increased at the rate of six lacs of rupees a year. This increase is chiefly owing to the introduction of the outstill system, which is ruining the morals of the people. If this increase of drunkenness be not put a stop to, the whole population will be utterly ruined in the next twenty years. If a Christian ruler allows this sort of thing, there will remain no place to hide the Englishman's shame.

SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 24th, 1883.

25. The *Dainik Bártá*, of the 24th October, states that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal approves of the objects for which the Rent Bill is

Mr. Thompson on the Rent Bill.

framed. He says that zemindars often oppress their ryots. The writer denies that there exists much disagreement between the zemindar and the ryot. There are very few zemindars that are bad and very few ryots that are quarrelsome, but in the main the zemindar and the ryot are well disposed towards each other. The Lieutenant-Governor says that a law should be passed for facilitating the realization of rent by zemindars from ijardars, and by ijardars from ryots. The writer reserves his comments on His Honor's proposal for a future issue.

DAINIKBARTA,  
Oct. 24th, 1883.

26. The *Sambad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 25th October, remarks that a native editor was sent to jail for writing against a Judge of the High Court. But

The tone of Anglo-Indians and Anglo-Indian journals.

Englishmen and English newspapers are now abusing the Government and openly talking of rebellion, but there is no one to call them to book. The Government should put a stop to this sort of thing, otherwise the impression that the English are governed by one set of laws and the natives by another will take deep root in the minds of the people.

SAMBAD PURNA-  
CHANDRODAYA,  
Oct. 25th, 1883.

27. The *Shakti*, of the 25th October, suggests the desirability of establishing a ryots' association, which should devote itself exclusively to the discussion of

The ryots' association.

subjects connected with the rights and interests of the tenants. The Indian Association, it is remarked, is not able sufficiently to perform this task.

SAKTI,  
Oct. 25th, 1883.



SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Oct. 26th, 1883.

28. The *Samachar Chandrika*, of the 26th October, remarks that one cannot please a person who has determined not to be pleased. The poor natives of India want nothing but self-government and an impartial administration of justice. They are quite willing to leave the whole wealth of the country in the hands of Englishmen, and still they are an eyesore to Anglo-Indians. The *Pioneer* and the *Englishman* are comparable to *Mangal Chandi*, the presiding goddess of bad dreams. The last dream which they have dreamt is the project of separating India from England—of severing all connection of the Empress and Parliament with India, so that Anglo-Indians may have their own way, and do just as they please, to the utter ruin of the whole population of India. The writer advises his countrymen to be patient, and quotes a verse to exemplify the evanescent character of everything mundane.

PRABHATI,  
Oct. 26th, 1883.

29. The *Prabháti*, of the 26th October, regrets that the reduction of public expenditure in India is often talked of, but that in the majority of cases it ends in talk. There is no hope of seeing the scheme of reduction realized. The selfishness of Englishmen and the love of their own country is at the root of the failure of so many projects of reduction. To effect any real saving the salaries of the highly paid civil and military officers should be reduced. But the Government dares not do that. The Indian Civil and Military Services are the most highly paid in the world, and much saving can be effected if the emoluments of these services be reduced. The appointment of natives on an extensive scale to the public service will lead to considerable retrenchments. The writer scouts the idea that in the case of reduction Englishmen will not so largely come forward to accept service in India. He thinks that living in India being very cheap, the influx of Europeans will be as great as now. The raising of the limit of age in the Indian Civil Service examination in his opinion will do much good in facilitating the work of reducing the pay of civilians.

AMIR-UL AKHBAR,  
Oct. 1st, 1883.

30. The *Amirul Akhbár*, of the 1st October, notices with regret that owing to the opposition of Anglo-Indians the object for which Government introduced the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, namely, the promotion of friendly feelings between Europeans and natives, is being frustrated, and that no efforts are being put forth to check the evil.

UCHIT BAKTA,  
Oct. 6th, 1883.

31. The *Uchit Baktá*, of the 6th October, directs the attention of Government to the seditious language which is being used by the opponents of the Ilbert Bill, and suggests the desirability of checking it with promptitude. The opposition offered by Anglo-Indians is disgraceful. Lord Ripon is not their enemy. Their opposition proceeds from extremely selfish motives. They are afraid lest the passing of the Ilbert Bill into law should have the effect of discontinuing the present state of things under which Europeans in the mofussil can with impunity oppress natives.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Oct. 18th, 1883.

32. The *Bhárat Mitra*, of the 18th October, says that by expressing his opinion on the Ilbert Bill at the different mofussil stations in the course of his recent tour the Lieutenant-Governor must be held to have intensified the agitation against that measure, for where the chief of the administration declared himself an opponent of the Bill, his subordinates, such as Commissioners and Magistrates, could not but feel encouraged in their hostility to the proposal.



which they did not like. The writer also thinks it inadvisable that the Volunteers should at the present crisis be allowed to furnish a guard-of-honour for the Viceroy on the occasion of His Excellency's return to the capital.

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BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 27th October 1883.*



